#### Business Motices.

If you would be happy, keep your virtue sweet:
If you would be well free and, wear the Knox Har! Knox's
Hars never fall to create a repeation wherever they are worn
Buy ore and be combody at 125 fullous at and 538 Scaderay GENIN's spring that is just now having "a run" unperalleled in the history of the New-York that trade As fast as the cases and shelver are filled they are swept of yfashicanhie crowds. Look in at the store and see the crowds with which it lee netantly throughd, such a scene was never helotor witnessed in any place of business in this city. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway opposite #t. Paul's Church.

BANTA'S opening of his beautiful styles of chil-dren's ns an Darsses, in the line of straw Goods has couned an unpersileled rush to his place. Everybody who has ristred his elegant some No. 105 Canal et. cerner of Wooster, admits that, in completeness, taste and cleapness there is no place to one pete with it.

SPRING HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS.—
AT THE OLD STAND
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Will be found the cheapest and best Goods:
Call and examine.
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FAMILY GOODS .- Just received from suction Berneley Table Damasks, Towels and Towellags, Sheetings, Supplies Quites, Slankers, &c., which we will sell lower than they have ever before been sold at E. H. LEADSKATER & Co.'s, 347 Broadway, cor Leonard at.

MOURNING GOODS. — Bombazines, Delaines, Barrge Alapaca, Canon Ciotts Lawas Canton Proces, India Silks, &c., for sale at a discount of 3 P cent from their real E H Languages & Co., No. 347 Broadway, cor Lemandet.

To Engineers and Surveyors .- For sale to close a concern, Theodolite Transits, Transits, Level, and Compasses, made in a superior number. A so, 'wo net English Transits. Hitchcock & Co., No. 116 Broadway.

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For sale on the most reasonable terms
FOR CASH

CARPETINGS AT A GREAT REDUCTION.—
SMITH & LOUSSERRY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grades, have
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Book Velver and Tarretter Carretter, and are prepared to
offer one of the mast complete and varied assertments in this
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Rich Velver. 10; to 14; per yard.
Rich Three ply 7, to 10; per yard.
Rich Three ply 7,5 to 8; per ard.
Best logistic, 5; to 6; per yard.

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ENGLISH VELVET CARPETS, 10; and 1/; per yard.

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GOWQUA, AND CANTON MATTINGS, 2/2 per yard.

GOWQUA, AND CANTON MATTINGS, 2/2 per yard.

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shared begs leave to inform his numerous friends and the public, that he is fully prepared as usual, to give his attention to also of Household Purkstruke at Austing, at the residence of families that introd breaking up housekeeping this soring Account seles rendered invariably on the following day after the sale, and advances made when required.

ALEKER H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

HASTE TO THE WEDDING—But be sure that the bride's slippers were made by Castract., No. 336 Bowery. Those of the bon ton f squarnty remark that a distingue appearance cannot be acquired without the said of UANTRELL's beautiful Garrans and Surpras At No. 336 Bowery, the ladies will find an estab ishment of a character entirely distinct from its surroundings, and worthy of their patronage.

SAMUEL C. JOLLIE has REMOVED his entire stock and catalogue of Music and Musical Instruments the extensive Watercome, No. 519 Brasdway. St. Nicholas Hotel, where may be had all the fashionable and popular fluid for the Plano-Forte, Guitar, &c., with a large and elegant as sortment of musical one-chandise.

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ANTHORY J. BLEECKER, Austinosect. (188)

No. 7 Broad at

EXTENSIVE SALE OF REAL ESTATE. - We EXTENSIVE SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—We notice that its BLEEKERE will sell, This Day, at 12 o'clock, and others 9 handsome Suiding Lots on 38th at. near Broadway, 4 beautiful Building Lots on 28th at. near Broadway, 4 beautiful Building Lots on 28th at. near Broadway, 4 beautiful Building Lots on 28th at. near Broadway, 4 beautiful Building Lots on 28th at. near Broadway, 5 house and Lot No 285 East 13th at; the valuable property No. 169 Bleecherst near Broadway, 15 choice Harlem Building Lots on 113th, 114th, and on 14th and 14th hats; 10 handsome Lots on 4th and 5th ave, and on 78th at 77th sea; a fine leasehold property on 20th at. near 8th av; 15 desirably Suiding Lots on 4th and 5th ave, and on 5th, 27th, 98t-sta, and sphendid country residence at Poughkeepsle. Maps of the above oroparty can be had at the Auction rooms. No 7 Broad at. (238)

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HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-FROOF BAYES, with Hall's patent powder-proof Locks; the same that were awarded seperate Medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and World's Fair, London, 1853, and 54, and this in the Lock, and the only powder proof Lock, that received a Medal the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition, and are now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscriber and his agents are the only persons suthorized to make and sell his patent Champion Safe with Haif's patent powder-proof Locks.

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[Heraid.

[ Herald.
For sale by dealers in medicine, and storekeepers every where HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.-Charles Pierpost, storekeeper, of Troy was for ulse months deaf and bilms, from a severe struck of Erysipelus but was cured in two weeks by those valuable remedies, which are infusible in any case of skin disease. Sold at the manufactories, No. 30 Maidenlans, New York, and No. 244 Frand, London, and by all Bruggista, at 25 cens. 823 cents, and 81 per pot or box.

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HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES.—BATCHE-LOE'S Factory for these articles is No. 23 Broadway. Nine private rooms for the application of his famous HAIR-DYE; sold wholesale and retail. The largest and best assortiment of Wigs and Toupeess in the United States. Also, Batchelon's MOLDAVIA CREAM.

FIANOS. — T. GILBERT & Co.'s celebrated 
Solias Fianos, Horack Waters's modern improved Piasos, and those of a large number of other makers, comprising 
the largest and most desirable assortment in the United States, 
will be sold at prices which defy competition. For each or satisfactory paper. Persons in the city, receiving orders for Fianos 
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Nos. 256 and 257 Broadway, New York, (directly opposite the
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Have constantly on hand a full stock of French and American
Paper Hangings, Borders, Fireboard Prints, Curtain Papers,
Bed Testers, Statues, Landscapes, &c., of every style known
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Merabants laying in their stocks can buy from first bands, as we manufacture largely, and import direct from French manufacturers for whom we are sole secute in the United Sistes.

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Frather Bed, Palllasses. Cors. Bristrads. Blankers and Components, at No. 130 Chalbam st. corner Malcery.
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REMOVAL.-Messrs. ELY & MUNGER have re mendo fall. — Alessis. Elli C. Milner investe their specious waveroom no 519 Bacabowa, (\$\frac{2}{8}\$ Richolas Hatel) where they offer the most extensive assert ment of Flavo-Foars and MatoDross to be found in the city, among which may be found the ocieva-de "double of save" Flancs and a full supply of A. W. Ladd & Co's (Boston superior instruments Carbart & Needham's Melodeosa, with large awardment of low priced new Flancs and second hand in artuments all of which are uffected at origer as low as can be found in New York.

No 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

N. B. — Piano-Fortes to let.

## The Tribune for Europe.

We shall issue THIS MORNING an Edition of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, for circulation in Europe. It will contain all the latest News up to the time of going to press. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be had this morning at the ter, in the publication office. Price Six Cents. The steamship America will sail from Boston for Liverpool, To Morrow, at 12 o'clock.

Subscriptions and Advertisements for THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE can be left with the following Agents: Paris.-Charles Hartwick, No. 18 Rue Vivienne. LONDON .- Mr. W. Thomas, Nos. 19 and 21 Catharine-street, Strand.

The Hon. Charles Mason, of Iowa, Commissioner of Patents, will accept our thanks for valuable favors.

High Price for Tobacco —One lot of five hogs-heads leaf tobacco (Kentucky) was sold by a factor at New-Orleans, on the 7th inst., at 104 cents per pound.

# New York Daily Cribme

TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1855.

ADVERTISEMENTS into oded for THE WEEKLY TRIBURE of this week about he hand to in by noon to day. The immense edition now issued of this paper, makes it necessary, in order to secure their insertion, that our friends should thus early hand in their favore Our Police are hereafter to wear the uniform

at all times, and to consider themselves as on duty, except when especially excused. There is much verbal opposition to this order, but it will undoubtedly be obeyed, and with advantage to all

The trial of Moses Mever, on a charge of ar son, in setting fire to his store and dwelling, No. 505 Grand-st., in October last, came off yesterday, in the Court of Sessions, and resulted in a verdict of not guilty.

The Board of Aldermen last evening received petition from the Third-av. Railroad Company asking that the Company be allowed to charge 10 cents for passengers conveyed to and from Harlem, when the remainder of their track is completed. The Special Committee on the Nativity of the Police submitted a partial report, being the testimony taken before them, and already published. A motion to discharge the Committee was lost, so the investigation is to be continued. It was hinted that an abstract from a Paris Register in England, expected here soon, would prove the nativity of Mr. Matsell beyond a doubt.

The Fillibusters have opened offices in Broadway and other thoroughfares, for the enlistment of men to serve in "the war with Spain," and we bear that applications are quite numerous. The rempant of the Mexican Volunteers, and a equadron of office holders from the Custom-House, stand godfathers to the new army, which is to be called the "Worth Legion." So far from preventing forays upon Cuba, it seems that the Government at Washington is the special patren of the business.

The speeches at the St. George's dinner, of last night, are sketched in another column. Sir Charles E. Grey, Ex-Governor of Jamaica, and the Marquis de Montholon were the principal stranger guests.

The opinion of Mr. Dillon, Counsel to the Corporation, on the rights of the City as affected by the Liquor Law, is given in our report of the doings of the Common Council. Mr. D. thinks the regulation of liquor selling is not a franchise but a simple political right derived from the Legislature, and therefore may be repealed or modified at the will of that body. He is evidently of the opinion that though the power to grant or extend the old form of license expires on the let of May, the present penalties for selling without license continue until the new penalties come into force; though this point he declines to state explicitly out of deference to the District Attorney, whose official duty it will be to prosecute offenders. As to the clause regarding imported liquors, he thinks that all liquers coming in under United States laws are exempt from seizure, whether in original packages or not, since the right to import implies the right to sell. He thinks that the naming of certain judicial officers as the persons to hear and adjudicate under the law, implies that the Mayor and Aldermen are not empowered to participate in a judicial capacity in its exe-

The notorious Hiss yesterday resigned his seat in the Massachusetts House of Representatives. The case must have been strong against him if his modesty shrank from the risk of expulsion.

The City of Chicago is still in a state of excitement in consequence of threatened liquor riots, though no new outbreak has thus far occurred.

Among our telegraphic dispatches will be found accounts of several serious casualties. A railroad train, near Baltimore, broke through a bridge, injuring the engineer; at Canandaigua, a prominent citizen was run over and killed by a train backing out of the depot; the stesmbost ville, and a large party of Kansas Emigrants lost their property; four boys were burned to death, a few days since, by the destruction of a schoolhouse in Madison County, Ohio, the house being set on fire by lightning.

The Supreme Court of Obio has granted a writ of error in the case of Arrison, the torpedoist, and the sentence of the Court below is sus-

The Know Nothings of Massachusetts, it is rumored, are about to make a clean breast of it, and expose their plans and objects to the world. After the Nunnery investigation, and the self-immolation of the modern Joseph, there is need of some counter excitement.

The appearance of a (supposed) war-steamer off Halifax yesterday, led to a rumor that the Africa had arrived from Liverpool in less than nine days; but up to midnight the A. had not

## PROHIBITORY LAW.

Sizce the Prohibitory Law was passed, the Press has ceased to discuss its expediency, and taken to an examination of its constitutionality. The liquor dealers have been with a stout denial and retained counsel to contest the law at every step of its enforcement. We have been waiting several days to see what might be said on the subject, and although the objections have not vet taken a very definite shape, it is perhaps not improper to offer some suggestions of our own upon the constitutional question. The question of conatitutionality relates, we suppose, to the prohibition con'ained in the first section of the law, the mode of examination, trial, appeal and punishment prescribed by other sections, and the search, seizure and confiscation allowed by others. The parts of the Federal Constitution which are supposed to bear upon the matter are these:

Posed to bear upon the master are tuces:
ARTICLE I, Sec. 2. The Congress shall have power to requiste commerce with foreign nations and among the several States and with the Indias tribes.
ART. 8 Sec. 2. "This Constitution and the laws of the United States, which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made or which shall be made, under the ammority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges is every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary not with-stancing."

Now, certain acts of Congress authorize the importation of liquors from abroad, and there are treaties between this Government and some foreign Governments for the admission into this country of wines and spirits. Do these laws and treaties under the Constitution of the United States nullify the prohibition of sale contained in our present act ? To understand this question sceurately, let us see the first section. Here

The last clause is evidently designed to prevent any conflict between the State and Federal authorities. It has been criticised, and supposed by some to exempt from the operation of the section, liquor which has at any time been lawfully imported and sold under the acts or treaties of the United States. Such, indeed, is the view set up by Mr. Robert J. Dillon. Counsel to the Corporation, in a long argument, which we copy on another page. According to Mr. Dillon, not only is imported liquor in the original packages excepted from the effect of the law, but this exemption holds good even when such liquor has passed into the hands of the retailers, and is sold out by the glass. In making out his point, Mr. Dillon spins a most attenuated thread of legal reasoning. The Supreme Court of the United States has said that it " Is easy, by very ingenious and astute "constructions, to evade the force of almost "every statute, where a Court is so disposed" and it is possible, therefore, that a Court may be found, as public law officers have been found, disposed to evade the force of this. But will it is obvious to every sensible man, that the fair and natural meaning of the clause is, that the prohibition shall not apply to liquors, the right to sell which, at the time of the act complained of, is given by any law or treaties of the United States. The verb is used in the present tense- 'is giv-"ep," not in the past tense-has been given-and is to be applied as if it were written by the lawmaker at the moment of transgression. This is the plain intent of the Legislature in enacting the law, and we are confident that every upright judge will pay more regard to that than to the verbal subtieties and sophistical quibbles of a liquor-deal ers' counsel. Mr. Dillon's unbounded liberty of dram-selling will, we dare say, not be recognised as allowable by the course.

But it has been further urged that the law in itself is contrary to the Federal Constitution. What, then, are the rights of the States in respect to their internal trade and policy! May New-York regulate her own domestic affairs? or shall they be regulated by South Carclina, Missouri, and by and-by, perhaps, by Cuba and Hawaii! There can be but one answer, we should think, with all right-thinking men-with all who expect or desire to see this Upion perpetuated: New-York is sovereign in all that relates to her own affairs, and whether she legislates wisely or unwisely is her own concern. She may probibit the unrestricted handling of gunpowder and of poison; she may repel paupers and con ricts; she may seize and destroy obscene books and prints; and no other State or States shall prevent her. But, happily, we are not left to mere argument: the question has been considered and decided by the highest court known to the country. The compatibility of license-laws with the Constitution of the Nation was decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, in 1847, after being elaborately argued and re-argued. Opinions were given by six of the Judges, differing in their general reasoning, but all agreeing in favor of the rights of the States. We have room only for quotations from the opinion of Chief Justice TANEY, as follows:

"The Constitution of the United States declares "The Censtitution of the United States declares that that Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursanns at thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land. It follows, that a law of Congress regulating commerce with foreign untions, or among the several States, is the supreme law; and if the law of a State is in conflict with it, the law of Congress must prevail, and the State law cease to operate, so far as it is repugnant to the law of the United States.
"It is equally clear that the power of Congress."

"It is equally clear that the power of Congress over this subject does not extend further than the regulation of commerce with foreign countries, and among the several States; and that beyond these

among the several States; and that beyond these limits the States have never surrendered their power over trade and commerce, and may still exercise it, free from any control ling power on the part of the General Government. Every State, therefore, may regulate its own internal traffic, according to its own judgment, and upon its own views of the interest and well being of its citizens."

"I am not aware that these principles have ever been questioned. The difficulty has always arisen on their application; and that difficulty is now presented in the kinede Island and Massachusetts cases, where the question is, how far a State may regulate or prohibit the sale of ardent spirits, the importation of which from foreign countries has been authorized by Congress. Is such a law a regulation of foreign commerce, or of the internal traffic of the State!"

"It is unquestionably no easy task to mark by a certain and definite line the difference between foreign and domestic commerce, and to fix the precise point,

merce, or of the internal traffic of the State?"

"It is unquestionably no easy task to mark by a certain and definite line the difference between foreign and domestic commerce, and to fix the precise point, in relation to every imported article, where the paramount power of Congress terminates, and that of the State begins. The Constitution itself does not attempt to define these limits. They cannot be determined by the laws of Congress, or the States, as neither can, by its own legislation, exlarge its own powers, or restrict those of the other. And as the Constitution itself does not draw the line, the question is necessarily one for judicial decision, and depending altogather upon the words of the Constitution."

"This question came directly before the Court for the first time in the case of Brown vs. The State of Maryland, 12 Wheat, 419. And the Court there held that an article authorized by a law of Congress to be imported, continued to be a part of the foreign commerce of the country, while it remained in the hands of the importer for sale, in the original bale, package or vessel in which it was imported; that the authority given to import necessarily carried with it he right to sell the imported article in the form and shape in which it was imported, with its right to sell the imported article in the form and shape in which it was imported, or the property imported beyond what the law of Congress had itself imported; but that when the original package was broken up for use or for retail by the importer, and also when the commodity had passed from his hands into the hands of a purchaser, it ceased to be an import, or a part of foreign commerce, and became subject to the laws of the State, and might be taxed for into the hands of a purchaser, it ceased to be an import, or a part of foreign commerce, and became subject to the laws of the State, and might be taxed for State purposes, and the sale regulated by the State, like any other property. This I understand to be substantially the decision in the case of Brown vs. The State of Maryland, drawing the line between foreign commerce which is subject to the regulation of Congress, and internal or domestic commerce, which telongs to the State, and over which Congress can exercise no control."

And again:

"But although a State is bound to receive and to permit the sale by the importer of any article of merchandise which Congress authorizes to be imported, it is not bound to furnish a market for it, nor to abstain from the passage of any law which it may deen necessary or advisable to guard the health or morals of its citizens, although such law may discourage importation or diminish the profits of the importer, or lessen the revenue of the General Government. And if any State deems the retail and internal traffic in srcent spirits injurious to its citizens, and calculated to produce idlences, vice or debauchery, I see nothing in the Constitution of the United States to prevent it from regulating and restraining the traffic, or from prohibiting it altogether, if it thinks proper. Of the wiedom of this policy, it is not my province or

my purpose to speak Upon that subject each State must decide for itself. I speak only of the restric-tions which the Constitution and laws of the United States have imposed upon the States."

is not in conflict with the Federal Constitution,

#### LATITUDINATUANISM IN ENGLAND.

certain simultaneous events in the Canadas, Sar- this respect. That a Jew may not sit is Parlia. diction. Since then, the Canton of Geneva has deerced the abelition of its State Church and the recularization of its Church property. We now propose to follow out in fuller detail the gradual development of the same movement in England. English public life has often been reproached

for its highflying sanctimoniousness and pharanigh at hand when no charge will be more absurdly inappropriate. That drift which is fast tearing England away from her time-honored moerings and carrying her into so many new positions, will, we dare say, soon lay her open to the opposite imputation of an abandoned latitudiosrianism. The present Paimerston Administration is itself a graver menace to the Church party than any British Executive since the time of the Rump Parliament. Palmerston has for his colleagues five such men as Molesworth, Bergal Osborne, Attorney General Cockburn, Sir Robert Peel and Horsman. Molesworth is the edi tor of the works of Thomas Hobbes. of Malmesbury, the materialist philoso-pher of the English Commonwealth. O Osborne, Cockburn and Sir R. Peel, we will not say more than that their antecedents and opinions are more egreeable to Palmerston than they can be to the orthodox world. Horsman is the terror of the peculating Anglican Bishops, the hobgob lin of pluralist Deans. The Premier himself deserves a few more words. Eighteen months ago the Edinburgh Presbytery petitioned him, as the then Home Secretary, to advise her Majesty to fix a day for a solemn fast to avert the scourge of cholera, then very prevalent. Palmerston replied with a refusal, alleging that they had better attend to sanitary regulations, for science taught that filthy streets and homes "would in-"failibly breed pestilence in spite of all the prayers and fasting of a united but inactive na-· tion." Six months ago the same personage addressed a meeting of laborers and little farmers, belonging to the Agricultural Society of a rural parish in Hampshire. To them he broached the doctrine that "the mind and heart of man are "naturally good," and are corrupted by vicious circumstances. Alluding to this declaration. Mr. Bright took the earliest opportunity of stating in Parliament, smid cheers and laughter, that "in one short sentence the noble lord had overturned the New Testament and destroyed the foundation of the Christian re-With all these things in view, a bitter oppo

nent has dubbed the present Cabinet the "nen Yet the Premier being "Coristian Ministry." auxious to provide for his relative, Lord Shaftes bury, late "the good" Lord Ashley, offered him a place in the Government. The good, but rather poor, Lord Shaftesbury, whose character might have redeemed the whole mass, accepted the place, retained it for twenty-four hours, and then mysteriously threw it up. He looked in upon his colleagues, gained an insight into their general character, and withdrew frem their contac; shuddering. He has never explained his incongruous conduct, for there was no necessity; everybody saw its obvious motive. The new temper of the Administration has already made itse felt in Parliament in the aid given to independent motions of an anti-ecclesiastical character. Thus, when the motion for legalizing marriage with a similating the law of Britsin to what it is with us,) was before the House, it received the "hearty support" of Lord Palmerston. These are among the degrees forbidden by the Capons of the Church of England. Lord Palmeraton said jauntily that they were not forbidden by the law of God, but by an act of Parlia-ment called Lord Lyndhurst's Act. The bill proposed to exempt Scotland from its operation, because public opinion there was opposed to it; an Irish member begged that Ireland might also be exempted, assuring the House that everybody in the Island of Saints looked upon the idea of such a marriage with perfect horror. Thus it is in England that latitudinarian tendencies are, after all, the strongest.

The effect of the recent Ministerial changes is also exhibited in the debate on the Church tax. Lest year, when Lord Aberdeen was Premier, and when Gladstone, the member for Oxford University, and the pious Sidney Herbert were in the Cabinet, the Government opposed Sir W. Clay's motion for its abolition on the most solemn constitutional grounds. This year, on the renewal of the motion, Lord Palmerston gets up and gives the bill his usual "hearty support." If we turn from the Ministerial to the Con

servative side of the House of Commons, we find even there, among the historic and natural allies of the Church, similar symptoms. Lord Stan'ey, the heir of the Earl of Derby, told the members of a literary Institution at Preston that, in spite of prejudices to the contrary, the overtasked workingman could not do better than devote a part of Sunday to intellectual culture. and that his views were shared by a majority of the enlightened public. The other day, in Parlisment, he gave effect to these principles by speaking and voting in favor of the radical motion for opening the British Museum on Sandays. In his speech he arowed that, "to force upon class of men, especially when not represented in this House, practices and modes of thought "which we do not ourselves observe, is consist-"ent with neither religion nor morality." The late day of fast and humiliation, unlike all previous fast days, was greeted with one universal sneer. So unanimous was this feeling that the British public could hardly abstain from laughing

ean disaster by that means. The anti-ecclesiastical movement will probably, for some time to come, display itself most

States have imposed upon the States."

the University of Oxford, the Bishops of the UpWe have thus shown that the Prohibitory Law per House standing aside, afraid to not. A bill for deing away with the barbarous Esclesiastical laws, or treaties. It is quite clear that New- Course is on the taple. The recently introduced York may deal with the subject as suits her own measure of Sir John Pakington, for a National people and their convictions. Such is the law, Education, proposes to put all sects upon an and such, too, is common sense. We trust we equality with the Church of England, a concesshall not again hear an assertion to the contrary. sion the more significant in as much as it e manates from the Conservative side. The Church tax cannot be collected in the large bowns, and the Sixty four years ago that accomplished public- country parishes are beginning to recolt. A bill ist, Sir James Macintosh, declared that "Church for its legal abolition will soon come before the Power will certainly not survive the Nineteenth House of Lords with the stamp of approval fixed Century." We lately took occasion to remark upon it by the Commons The sugast Upper that a fresh decline of Church Power was now House is the stronghold of ecclesiastics bigotry, taking place throughout the world, and lastanced and is two centuries behind the Lwer in dinia and Spain, as installments of Macintosh's pre- ment-that a witness may not make a ecular affirmation and declaration in lieu of a regious oath or affidavit-that a widower may notharry the sister of his deceased wife-is due, not the Commons, but to the Lords, who have rependly thrown out bills for removing those disabilies sent up to them by the Commons. The Anglia Bishops will soon have hotter work before then saical pretense. However true this may have Toe precarious tenure of their own seats rest been in the good old times of Lord Eldon, in the entirely upon their "good behavior" and the varied skill and industry embosied in its ranks, palmy days of Church and State, the period is forbearance of the British public, but a still larger the proposed colony starts with a fair prospect of f question is in the background; it is that of the Irish Church Establishment. This odious relic of foreign conquest, this Church of an insolent minority, has long been given up by every liberal mind in the three kiegdoms-even churchmen, such as Dr. Arnold, have pronounced it indefensible. The new powerful body of Eaglish dissenters, joined by the institudinarian Liberals of Eagland, are at xious to cut it down. They are well aware that it is the exposed outwork of the Church of England, and that its fall must precede that of the established Courch at home. The present Premier has never voted in its favor, and he has been known to wak out of the House rather than do so. If the Irish people, Catholic and Presbyterian, do not seize this propitious opportunity for the overthrow of the Irish Establishment, they will deserve-we had almost said-to have it saddled upon them for

CONSIDERANT'S PLAN OF COLONIZATION. The celebrated leader of the French Poslansterians M. Victor Considerant, who has recently arrived in this country, with a view to forming a colony on a large scale in Texas, has issued a memoir addressed to the American people, explanatory of the wishes and aims of the founders of the enterprise. It is now over two years since M. Considerant first visited the United States for the purpose of making inquiries and explorations, preliminary to conducting a colony of European emigrants to a suitable location on American soil. Arriving in Texas in the month of May, 1852, M. Considerant visited several different counties in that State, and was favorable impressed with the advantages of the country for the purposes of his mission. After sufficient examination of the facilities afforded for a prosperous immigration, he returned to Europe, published a book on Texas, repreducing the information he had obtained on the journey, and advising his friends, who proposed to share in the enterprise, to emigrate with their property and families. By a compination of capital, industry, and resources of every kind, he was convinced that a colony might be formed in Texas, securing to its members the privileges which they could not obtain in Europe, and afferding them liberty, peace, and prosperity, in return for a judicious organization of labor.

The cordial reception and warm support which M. Considerant met with from many eminent persons in Washington-Senators or Representatives from Texas, former Governors, &c., tended to strengthen him in his sanguine hopes.

Tre persons whom M Considerant represents in this plan of colonization, are not exclusively acherents of the Socialist school, of which he is the chief; they are Europeans, who believe that Europe is in a state of decline; who can no longer endure its corruption, anarchy and despotism; and who have faith in America for the political and social salvation of humanity. They are not driven from Europe by misfortune and misery; many of them are affluent, and most of them it easy circumstances; while those in the least favoted condition are men of worth, accustomed to agricultural and mechanical labor, and able to support themselves by their intellectual or manual activity. Professing to belong to the party of the future and of progress, they are Republicans, animated by the spirit of peace and charity, and devoted to the triumph of the ideas which, in part at least, are embodied in the political and social institutions of this country. For the present, they feel that they have been vanquished in Europe. The saber and the cassock have triumphed over intellect in the Old World, and have there crushed the power of speech. But believing that humanity is one great family, they would find their real home wherever they can serve the cause of universal good. The American Continent, in their opinion, is the land where the question of the destinies of collective humanity will obtain its solution.

Instead then of yielding to the evils indicted on them in the Old World, which must be crumbled to dust, in the progress of revolution, before it can be prepared for a decisive renewal, they have determined to transport themselves to America, with the hope of showing to their European brothers what can be accomplished under free and democratic institutions, by peaceful labor, and by the practice of sound economical and industrial principles. The emigration, which is composed of a select

population, represents all the elements of social ife, from the field laborer, the artisan, the mechanic, to engineers, men of science, and artists. They propose not only to cultivate the soil, but to develop an improved agriculture; to create gardens and nurseries which shall introduce into the country all the fruits and vegetables of foreign origin that can be acclimated; to establish manufactures, and to exhibit all branches of industry. They will naturally take part in the development of the interior communication, the improvement of rivers and roads, and in the construction of the railroads which are one day to cover the country. As an ulterior purpose, after their material industry shall be securely organized, and their arrangements perfected for the primary education of children, they contemplate the establishment of a university, where English and French literature, the arts, the physical, mechanoutright at the absurdity of remedying the Cromical, and other sciences, shall be taught by men of approved ability in every branch of instruction. In this way, they are consident of being prominently under the guise of a movement for able to furnish Texas-if they decide to settle in

religious equality. Last year the Legislature on- that State—with elements of pros. \*\*\* of pros. \*\* of pros. \*\*\* of pros. \*\*\* of pros. \*\*\* of pros. \*\*\* of pros. \*\* of pros. \*\*\* of pros. \*\*\* of pros. \*\*\* of pros. \*\*\* of pros. \*\* of pros. \*\*\* of pros. \*\*\* of pros. \*\*\* of pros. \*\*\* of pros. \*\* of pros. \*\*\* of pros. \*\*\* of pros. \*\*\* of pros. \*\*\* of pros. \*\* of pros. \*\*\* of pros. \*\*\* of pros. \*\*\* of pros. \*\*\* of pros. \*\* of pros. \*\*\* of pros. \*\*\* of pros. \*\*\* of pros. \*\*\* of pros. \*\* of pros. \*\*\* of pros. \*\*\* of pros. \*\*\* of pros. \*\*\* of pros. \*\* of pros. \*\*\* of pros. \*\*\* of pros. \*\*\* of pros. \*\*\* of pros. \*\* of pros. \*\*\* of pros. \*\*\* of pros. \*\*\* of pros. \*\*\* of pros. \*\* of pros. \*\*\* of pros. \*\*\* of pros. \*\*\* of pros. \*\*\* of pros. \*\* of pros. \*\*\* of pros. \*\*\* of pros. \*\*\* of pros. \*\*\* of pros. \*\* of pros. \*\*\* of pros. \*\*\* of pros. \*\*\* of pros. \*\*\* of pros. \*\* of pros. \*\*\* of pros. \*\*\* of pros. \*\*\* of pros. \*\*\* of pros. \*\* of pros. \*\*\* of pros. \*\*\* of pros. \*\*\* of pros. \*\*\* of pros. \*\* of pros. \*\*\* of pros. \*\*\* of pros. \*\*\* of pros. \*\*\* of pros. \*\* of pros. \*\* of pros. \*\*\* of pros. \*\*\* of pros. \*\*\* of pros. \*\*\* new countries must usually wait for years. A portion of M Cousiderant's pamphle: is is

voted to certain attacks which have been maden the projected colony by some of the Personers papers. He fully refutes the objections while they have brought against the enterprise shows that its founders are men of upright intention of sound principles and exemplary character They disclaim every design of interfering win the institutions of the country, of disturbing the rights of private property, or of promoting the views of the advocates of the immediate applitude of Slavery

The statements of M. Considerant in regard to these tepics, as well as several others which he incidentally discusses, are marked by transparent candor, impressive gravity, and deep earnestness of conviction. They cannot fall to forestall prejudice, and to make a favorable impression on every just and intelligent mind. In regard to the reception of the colony by the people of Texas ; there can be no room for doubt. Such an accession to the social and industrial resources of the country must be welcomed by every good citizen. With the amount of capital invested in the enterprise, the high character of its leaders, and the ccess. But, whatever may be its ulumate fate, . hballenges unmingled respect for the zeal, self. de gien and humanitarian faith in which it hadite : oris and every lover of social progress will A

watits developmente with sympat. ... bope.

the country, suffered at every goneral in this State, from most unnecessary and tious delays, growing out of the free and pendent mode of canvassing votes, where, while some Inspectors were counting for Gone nor, some were at the Assembly, some after Pa. lice Justice, and others determined to find out whether Cousin John was elected Constable, be fore they told the result for President we favored, at the late session of the Legislature, the passage of a law, copied on another page, which will produce a uniform mode of canvassing through. out the State, so far as the more important offices are concerned. The law also provides for the public proclamation of the result of the canvass of each bex, as soon as ascertained, This will give the public early information and do away with the suspicion of fraud between the first and final counting, heretofore so frequently expressed. The bill further provides for the proper arrangement of ballots in this City, in conformity with the division of districts and interests. There is also an indirect action of considerable importance to the purity of the ballot-box, since under the simultaneous courting for a given officer, it will bardly be practicable to ascertsin that five or six votes in the last of a dozen election districts will make or unmake a Congressmann or other dignitary. This has been done much ofcener than the people are aware of; and though we cannot say that the result has ever been purposely varied to suit the case, it is

knavery has been practiced. We hope the newspapers generally will publish so much of the law as sets forth the mode of canvassing and declaring the result, that Inspectors may be early informed of their duties.

notorious that many people charge that such

# THE LATEST NEWS, MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

A FALSE ALARM.

HALIFAX, Monday, April 23, 1855-2 P. M. A steamer was signalized here about noon to-day, which was thought to be the Africa; but she proved to be a steamship-of-war.

THE NUNNERY DIFFICULTY IN THE MAS-

SACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

BOSTON, Monday, April 23, 1835.

Mr. Joseph Hiss, member from Boston, resigned his seat in the House of Representatives to-day, account of the difficulties growing out of the Nans, investigation. His letter of resignation was refer

to a Committee.

The Know Nothings of this State are about to

THE DISTURBANCES AT CHICAGO.
CHICAGO, Monday, April 23, 185.
No serious disturbance occurred yesterday of

Mo serious distinuable obtained posteriors.

The artillery and military have been poster front of the Court House since Saturday atternost Yesterday at 4 P. M. as in mease or ow collection Clarket, between Washington and South Westernost afterward dispersed.

The total number of arrests made is fifty-five. The Irish have covered themselves with glog kneeping out of the affray.

More trouble is apprehended at the examinator the prisoners.

More trouble is apprehended at the examinates the prisoners.

The German who was shot by the policement ceived a ball through his back, but is still living. A special military force, consisting of 500 cm with the State arms has been organized.

Chicago, Monday, April 23—P. I. The city is quiet. The military is still station front of the Court House, and considerable excise yet. Very little is required to draw out an exist yet. Very little is required to draw out an exist yet. Very little is required to draw out an exist yet. Very little is required to draw out an exist yet. Very little is required to draw out an exist yet. Very little is required to draw out an exist yet. Very little is required to draw out an exist yet. Very little is required to draw out and the country of the country of

CASE OF ARRISON. CASE OF ARRISON.

CINCISSATI, Monday, April 23, 181.

The District Court, to day, granted a writ of sin the case of Arrison, the torpedo man, as pended sentence.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER. SIEAMEDAT DISASTER.

CINCINNATI, Monday, April 23, 1824

The steamer William Knor, from the place for Louis, was destroyed, this morning, by fire, a Fint Island, below Louisville. The boat was fall passengers for Kansas, but it is probable that as is were lost, as a steamer came alongwide at the time the confingration. We have no particulars.

RAHLROAD ACCIDENT.

BALTIMORE, Monday, April 23, 183

The 11 o'clock train from this city met with a cacident to day. While crossing Ganpo roles a part of the bridge gave way, and the engage and express cars ran into the river. They gar cars would have followed suit, but the compressing, saved them. The engineer was buy jured, and the fireman slightly. Some twenty of the track was torn away. Much fright among the passengers, but none of them were in The trains coming this way were detained in quence of the accident.

DISTRESSING RAILBOAD CASUALTI. As the locomotive was backing down the instantly killed J. L. Hall Esq. a lawyer, his head from his body. Judge Puelos, and person, standing on the track, were also injured, the former so severely that his labels spaired of.

DESTRUCTION OF A THEATS
NEW-OBLEARS, Thursday, April 1455.
The American Theater was destroyed first inight, one man pertaining in the fiames.